

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The National Intelligencer resumes its old position as to the President's Message on the French indemnity.—On the first news of the passage of the proviso requiring explanations, the Intelligencer abandoned its ground, that the President's Message contained a menace. It insisted that the President ought to do nothing more in sa-

fluence of a threat, was quite enough to satisfy the world that the President's recommendations were directed in

that the President's recommendations were directed simply to the object of maintaining our own honor, and not, in the slightest degree, aimed to operate on the apprehensions of the transatlantic Government. This surely was the scope of the argument on which the Opposition press in every quarter maintained,—that all that was necessary, in their view, was a reiteration of the Message.

But now, it seems, the enemies of the Administration have received intimations from some quarter, that the French King will expect something more than the clear, explicit protestation of the Message, against the construction they put upon the Message to embroil us with France; something more than the lucid explanation contained in Mr. Livingston's letter on the character of our

Government, and the absurdity of the King's Government looking to the inferences of the Opposition for the meaning of the President's communication to Congress, and of assuming a right to interpose in the National Councils, to take exceptions to, and attempt to control, the phraseology employed in conveying between the different departments of the Government, and through

of what the public exigencies demanded—something more than the President's official, and publicly announced, approbation of Mr. Livingston's letter, repeating to the French Government, that the construction of the enemies of peace here and in Europe, converting the Message into an insult and menace, was wholly unau-

authorised by its terms or the intention of its author. And as the French party among us suppose the demand of the French King has risen beyond their expectation, they have resolved to justify any extravagance into which he may run, by taking their old and once abandoned stand. The Intelligencer of yesterday, again speaks of the language of the Message—that Message which it proposes

to reiterate as a preventive of war—as “likely to endanger the public peace,” and is ready to ascribe whatever mischief may follow from the instigation of the factious among us, and the folly of those abroad who have listened to their counsels, to the “menacing language of the Executive Message.”—Globe.

ABOLITION SUBJECT.—We scarcely know in what terms to speak of the shameful manner in which the Dartmoor Editor, one of the Bank's principal mouth-pieces, presents to his readers the speculation of one of the French Ministerial papers, upon the means of injuring the character of our Government and people. Not content with misrepresenting the state of the question, which

with their present policy of the sovereignty, which has grown out of the failure of France to fulfil her treaty stipulations, this *Royal Anti-American*, fault-finder, compares his Government "to a pouting boy"; and, instead of rebuking the savage menace of the French journal, founded on the idea that the people of this country are incapable of self-defence, because of their pos-

Was it for this purpose, that the abolition excitement has been gotten up, and that the Northern incendiaries have been put in motion by the partizans of Nullification on the one hand, and of Bank Whiggery on the other?

other? Is Fiance a member of the coalition, or is it intended to make her such, by which the Republican spirit of our people is to be conquered at the expense of a civil war in our land? It would really seem that such is the aspect which the enemies of General Jackson are desirous of giving to the exertions which are now made to displace him. It seems hardly dignified to be thus

DOMESTIC.
(From the Mobile Register.)

The Grand jury of Tuscaloosa County, in this State, on Friday the 25th ult., returned a true Bill against Robert G. Williams, the Editor of "the Emancipator," New York, for circulating within this State, publications of a seditious character, tending to excite our slave population to insurrection and murder. It is said in the "Flag of the Union," though not "authentically," that

The Governor will make a demand upon the Executive of N. Y., for the delivery of Williams, to be tried under the laws of this State. The clause of the Constitution relied upon to sustain the claim, is that which declares that "a person charged with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State, be delivered up to the Executive authority of the State in which he shall be found."

Should such a demand be contemplated, there will arise some very grave and intricate questions of constitutional law, which we hope will receive the most earnest and patient investigation, before the decision is made. The

South stands low, on impregnable grounds. Our rights are clear, undeniable, undisputed. The whole mass of the Northern people confess them—and though they have not in most instances, answered our just expectations, in the offer of such aid as we know to be our just due for restraining there, the authors of the mischief—the voices that object to any action, or doubt our constancy

tutional rights, and the moral obligation to do something actively to uphold them for us, are few and feeble. We have no divisions, on the subject South of the Potomac. There is not a man—not one—who, on this, separates from his neighbors of every shade of opinion on other subjects. With this array of moral force, unshrink-

ing determination, and enthusiastic unanimity *here*, and the admitted concert of Northern feeling with the spirit of our demands,—our position is, we repeat it, impregnable. Let us be wary, while we are resolute,—cool while we are firm,—and so assert our rights, as not to lose force at home, or weaken our admitted constitutional rights abroad. Let this question of the right to demand

abolitionists, we carefully considered, before we are committed to a new state of the case, in which, differences of opinion, serious and conscientious, may impede the acquisition of guarantees and securities from our Northern countrymen,—which they would be willing to grant but for terms, which involve principles totally distinct from the merits or demerits of the abolitionists.

It seems to us that nothing would be more likely to embarrass the true question, than a conflict between two States of the Union, for the possession of the person of the citizen of one of them, to be tried by law, not applicable to the place where his offence was committed, and for an offence which—wicked, incendiary, treasonable as

it is in the national violence of its purposes—is not technically a crime against any law of the State which protects him. There would be little question of the right on our part to demand as a compliance with the spirit of the Constitutional Compact, that the authorities of New York should enter into an arrangement with us for the suppression of the incendiary

ry publications; it would not be a large concession to make an arrangement by mutual legislation, for the reciprocal delivery of gross offenders against the municipal offenders of each other; and it is a duty, from which they cannot shrink, for them, either by acts of spontaneous legislation, or in aid of Southern legislation, to maintain the equality and make good the injuries of

In a few weeks, both legislatures will be in session. Ours sits first, and, as an aggrieved State, we can require

from New York, such acts of legislation as will mark her abhorrence of the designs of our enemies, and the sincerity of her pledges, to uphold the Constitution in all its original vigor and with all its strictest exclusions, of the right of interference with our institutions. Would it not therefore, be better, to approach a question of such unimportance, in a direct and dignified manner.

A letter from Union Court-House, (S. C.), dated 10th

inst., states that Mr. Samuel F. Bailey, who was another victim last summer, but not dangerously, was again shot through the body, with a pistol ball, on the night of the 6th inst. The ball entered the right side, near the nipple, and came out near the shoulder blade, on the left side. Mr. B. was still alive at the time of writing, but his case was considered a very critical one. Several sum-

A letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Ontario, to a friend in Charleston, dated Rio, Aug. 16th, says: "We are

ordered to sail immediately for St. Thomas, on the coast of Africa, to get the money from the Governor, who was bribed by the Spanish Pirates, recently hung at Boston.

